

TOP SECRET 00000000

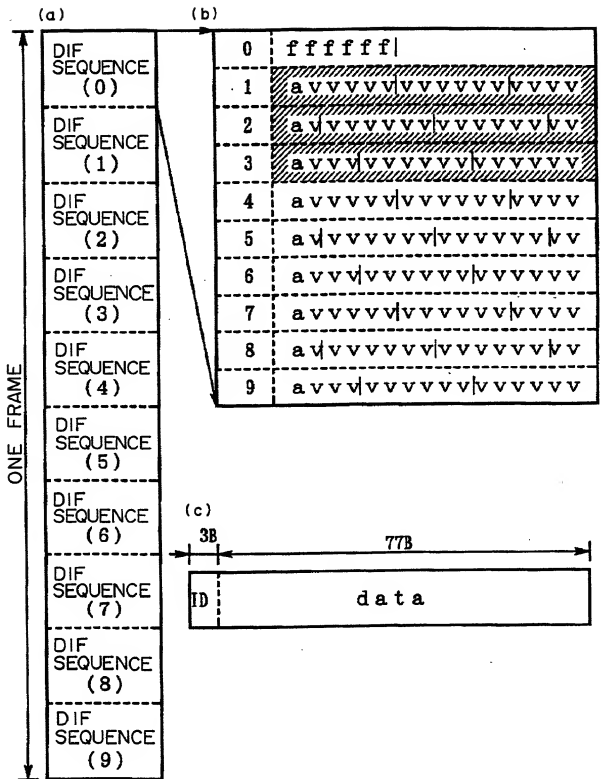


FIG. 1 PRIOR ART

IEEE 1394-1995

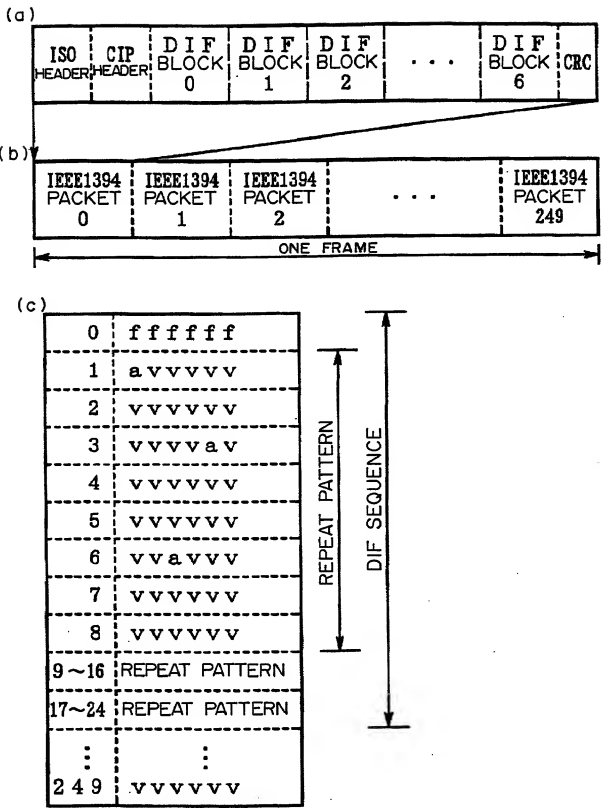


FIG. 2 PRIOR ART

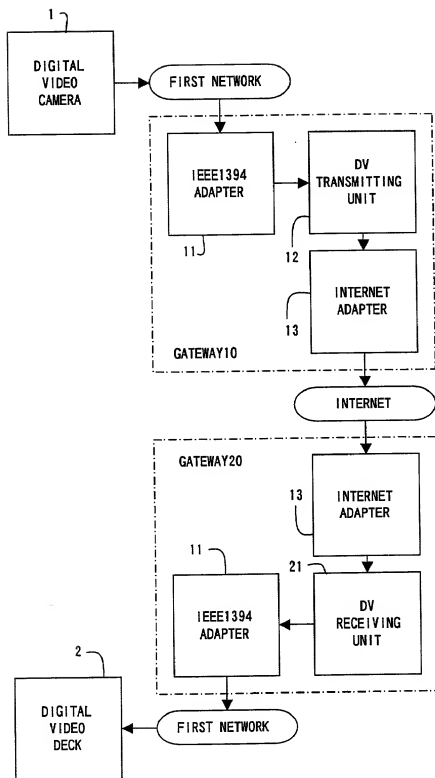


FIG. 3

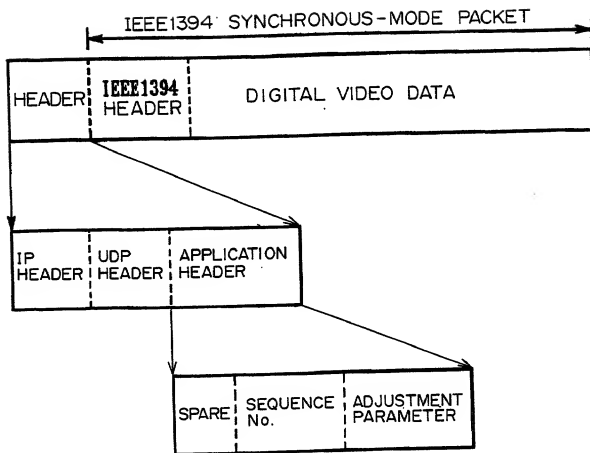


FIG. 4 PRIOR ART

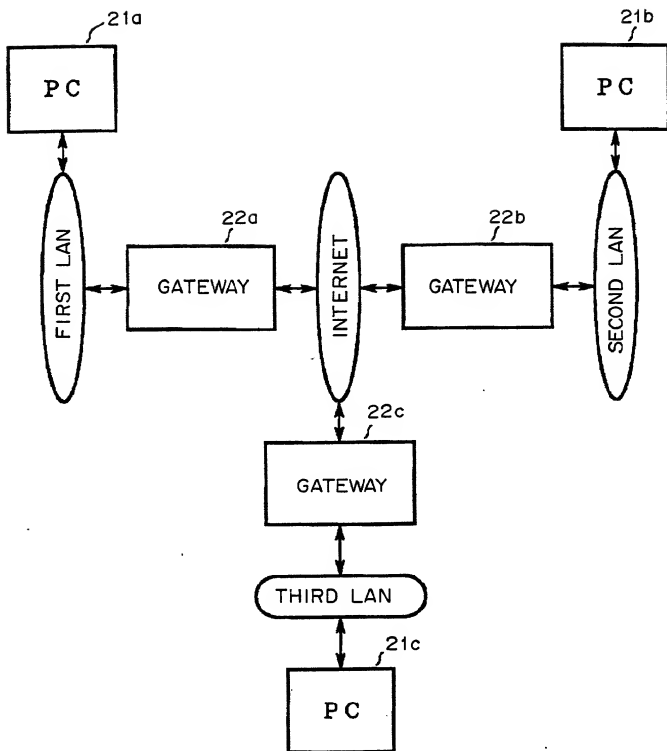


FIG. 5 PRIOR ART

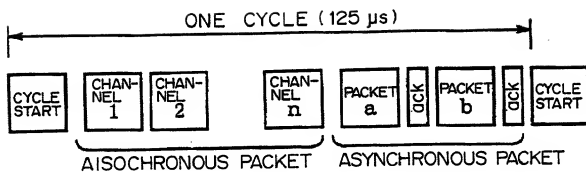


FIG. 6A PRIOR ART

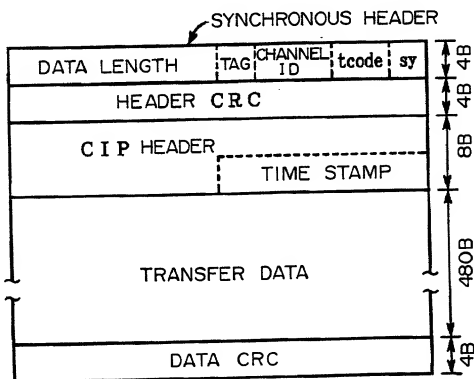


FIG. 6B PRIOR ART

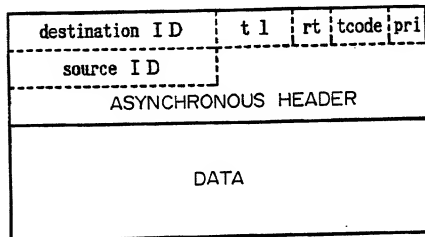


FIG. 6C PRIOR ART

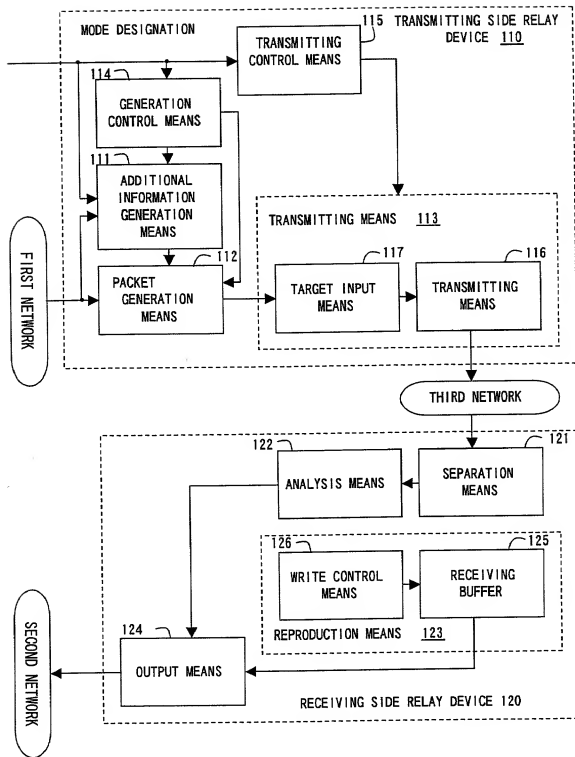


FIG. 7

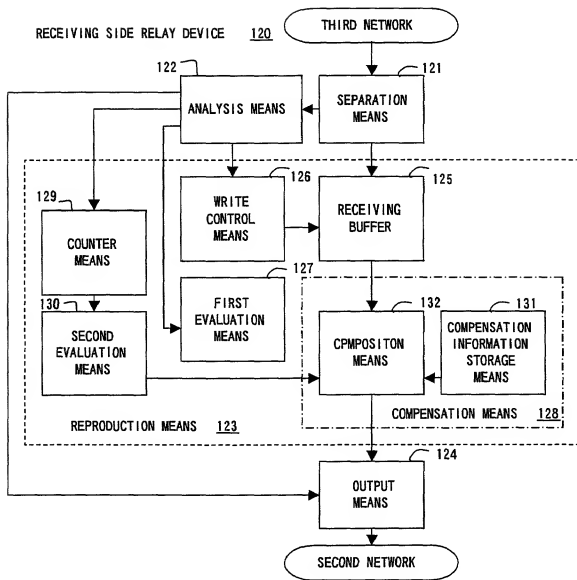


FIG. 8

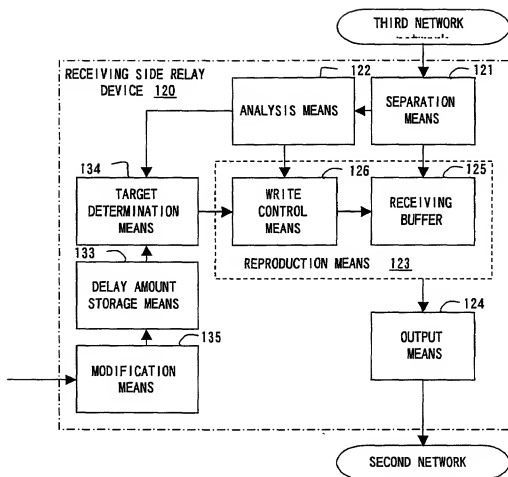


FIG. 9

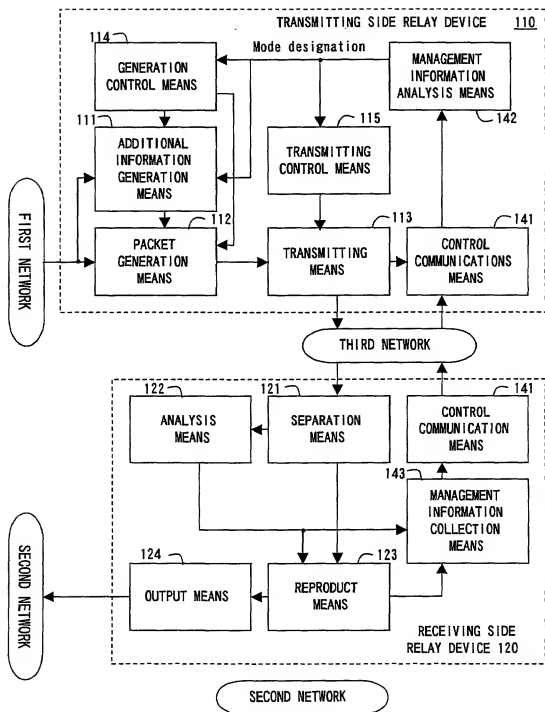


FIG. 10

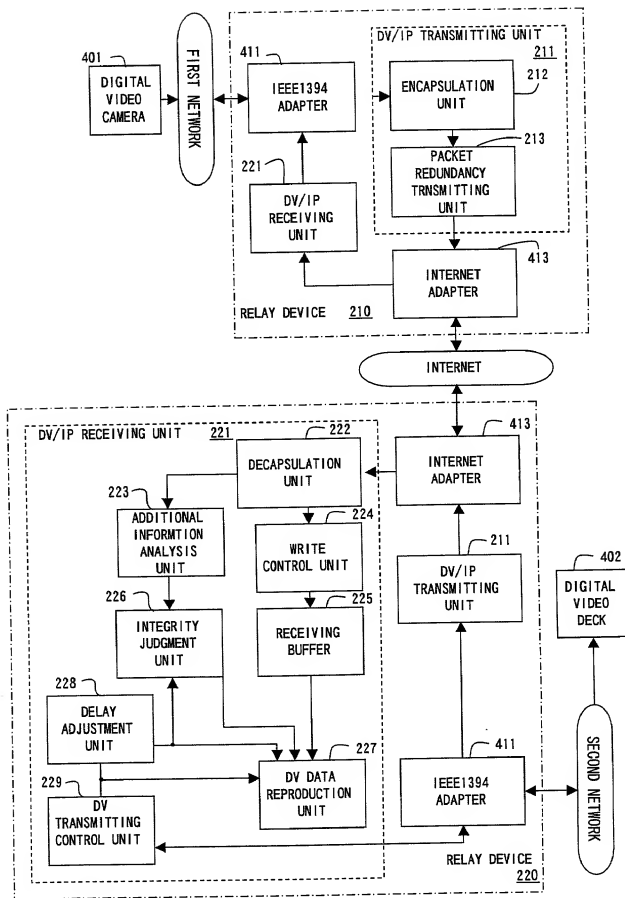
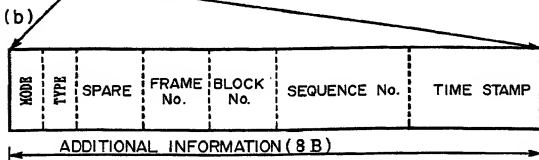
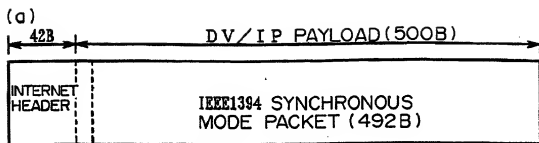


FIG. 11

The diagram illustrates a packet transmission system architecture. It begins with an **IEEE1394 PACKET** entering from the left. This packet is processed by the **ENCAPSULATION UNIT 212**, which contains three sub-units: a **FRAME DETECTION UNIT 216**, a **COUNTER 217**, and an **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION GENERATION UNIT 215**. The packet is split into three paths: one to the Frame Detection Unit, one to the Counter, and one to the Header Attachment Unit 214. The Counter outputs to the Additional Information Generation Unit. The output of the Additional Information Generation Unit is sent to the Header Attachment Unit. The output of the Header Attachment Unit then enters the **DV/IP TRANSMITTING UNIT 211**. This unit contains three sub-units: a **PACKET STORAGE UNIT 231**, a **REDUNDANCY CONTROL UNIT 232**, and a **REDUNDANT PACKET INSERTION UNIT 233**. The packet is split into three paths: one to the Packet Storage Unit, one to the Redundancy Control Unit, and one to the Redundant Packet Insertion Unit. The Redundancy Control Unit outputs to the Redundant Packet Insertion Unit. The output of the Redundant Packet Insertion Unit then enters the **INTERNET ADAPTER 413**.

FIG. 12



(c)

DATA TYPE	TYPE OF PACKET
DT0	hhhhhh
DT1	vvvvvv
DT2	empty
DT3	av MIXTURE
DT4	avvvvv
DT5	vaavvv
DT6	vvavvv
DT7	vvvavv
DT8	vvvvav
DT9	vvvvva
DT10	CONTROL PACKET

(d)

TRANSMITTING MODE	TRANSMITTING PROCESS CONTENT
mode0	TIME-LAPSE
mode1	ONLY VOICE
mode2	ONLY PICTURE
mode3	NORMAL

FIG. 13

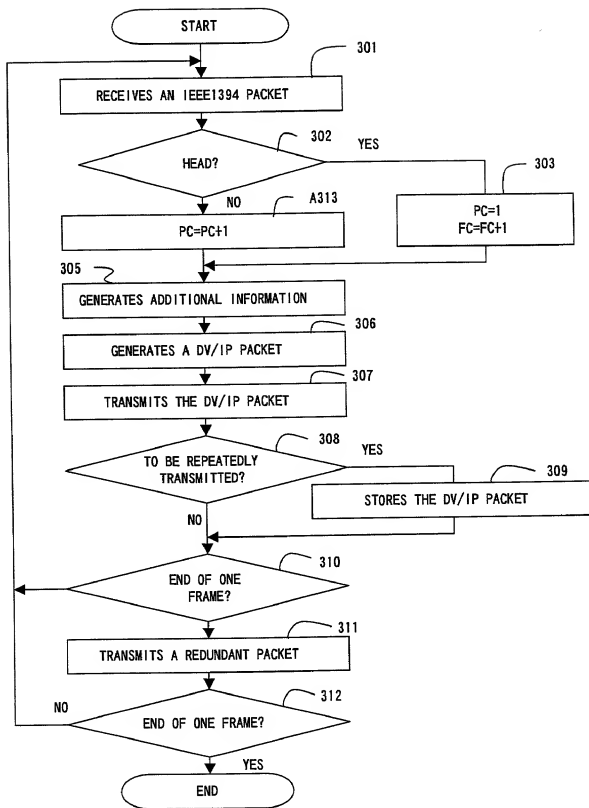


FIG. 14

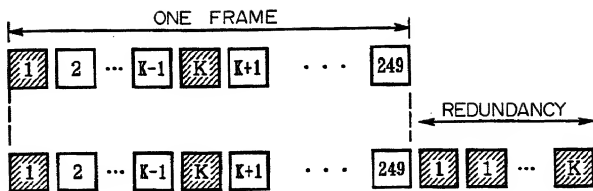


FIG. 15A

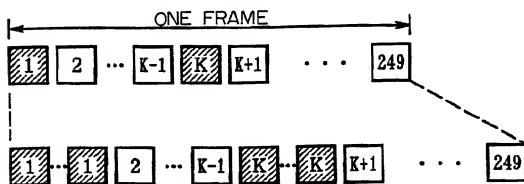


FIG. 15B

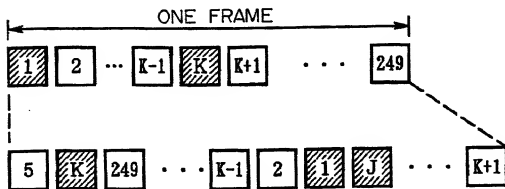


FIG. 15C

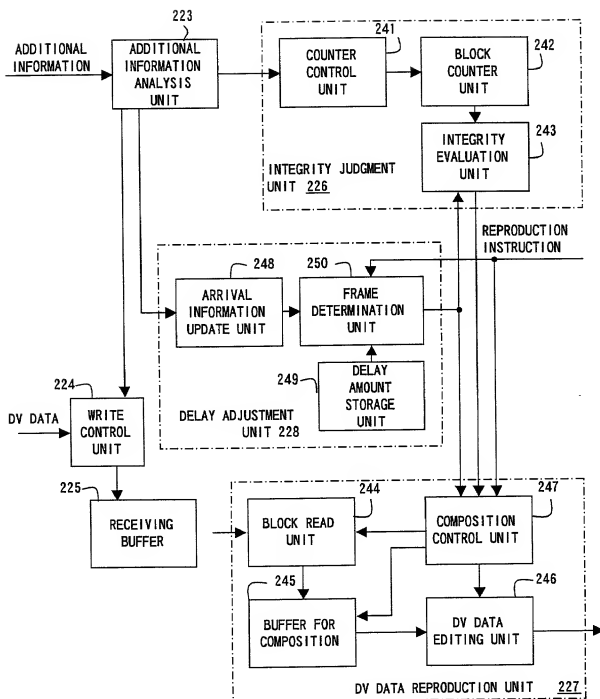


FIG. 16

BLOCK No.	FRAME(0)	FRAME(1)	...	FRAME(K)
0	DV _{0, 0}	DV _{1, 0}	...	DV _{K, 0}
1	DV _{0, 1}	DV _{1, 1}	...	DV _{K, 1}
2	DV _{0, 2}	DV _{1, 2}	...	DV _{K, 2}
:	:	:	.	:
:	:	:	.	:
249	DV _{0, 249}	DV _{1, 249}	...	DV _{K, 249}

FIG. 17A

	FRAME(0)	FRAME(1)	...	FRAME(K)
RECEIVING BLOCK	RBC0	RBC1	...	RBCK
FRAME HEADER	FHC0	FHC1	...	FHCK
AUDIO BLOCK	ABC0	ABC1	...	ABCK
VIDEO BLOCK	VBC0	VBC1	...	VBCK

FIG. 17B

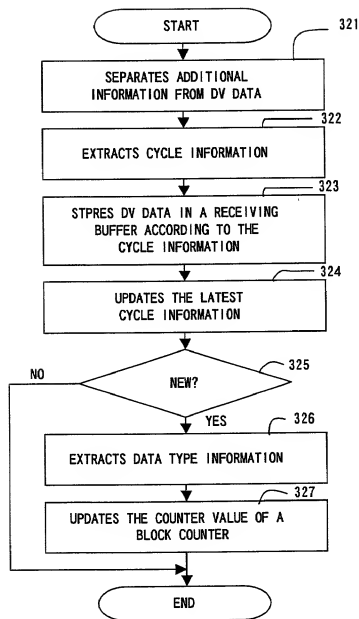


FIG. 18A

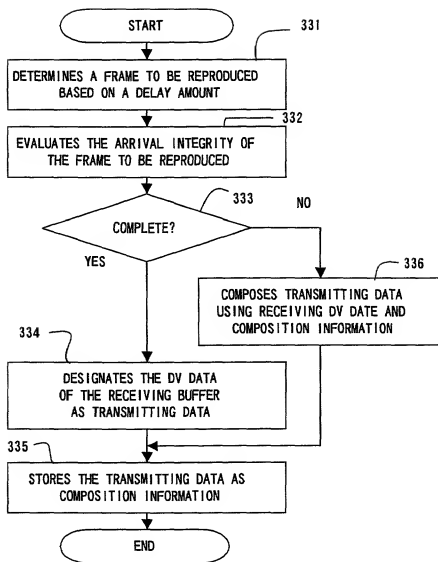


FIG. 18B

FIRST BUFFER	SECOND BUFFER	PACKET No.	TRANSMITTING DATA
$DV_{(n-1, 0)}$	$DV_{(n, 0)}$	0	$DV_{(n, 0)}$
$DV_{(n-1, 1)}$	$DV_{(n, 1)}$	1	$DV_{(n, 1)}$
$DV_{(n-1, 2)}$	LOST	2	$DV_{(n-1, 2)}$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$DV_{(n-1, 249)}$	$DV_{(n, 249)}$	249	$DV_{(n, 249)}$

FIG. 19A

PACKET No.	FIRST BUFFER	SECOND BUFFER
0	FH_{n-1}	FH_n
1	$a_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	$a_n v_n v_n v_n v_n v_n$
2	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	LOST
3	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} a_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	$v_n v_n v_n v_n a_n v_n$
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
249	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	LOST

FIG. 19B

PACKET No.	TRANSMITTING DATA
0	FH_{n-1}
1	$a_n v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$
2	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$
3	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} a_n v_{n-1}$
\vdots	\vdots
249	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$

FIG. 19C

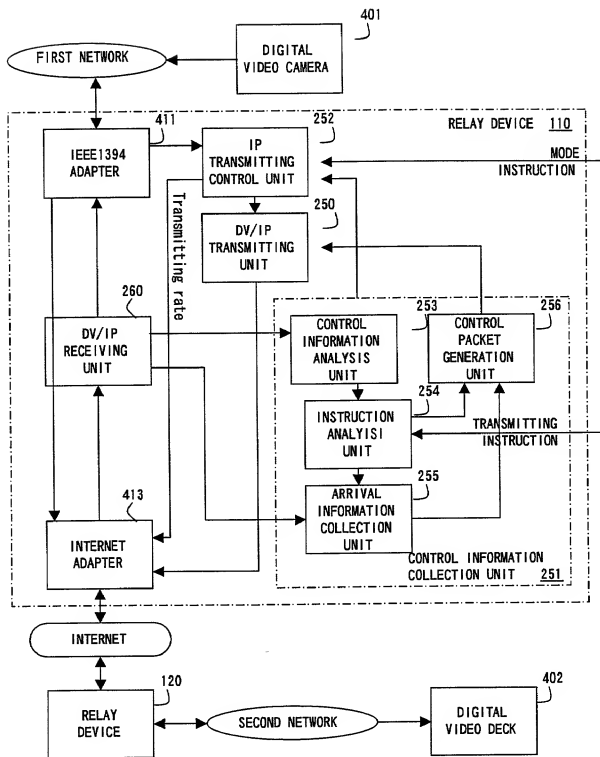


FIG. 20

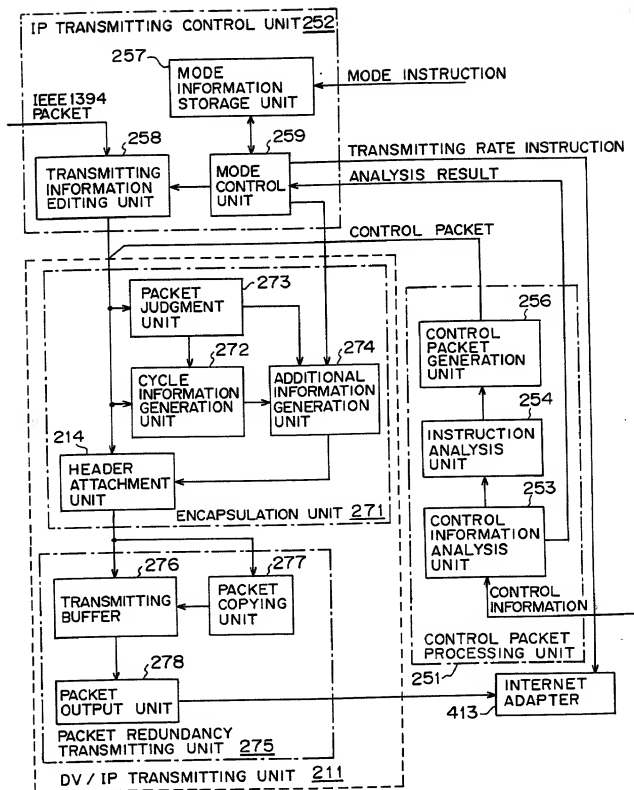


FIG. 21

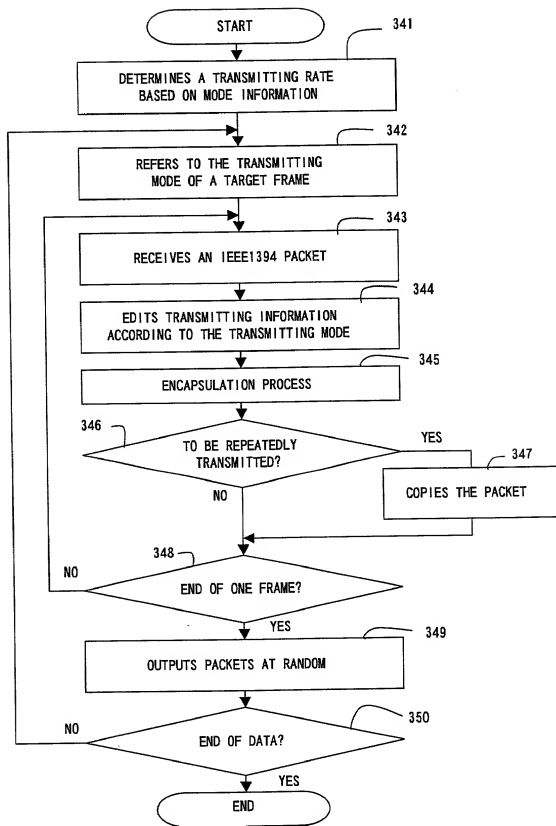


FIG. 22

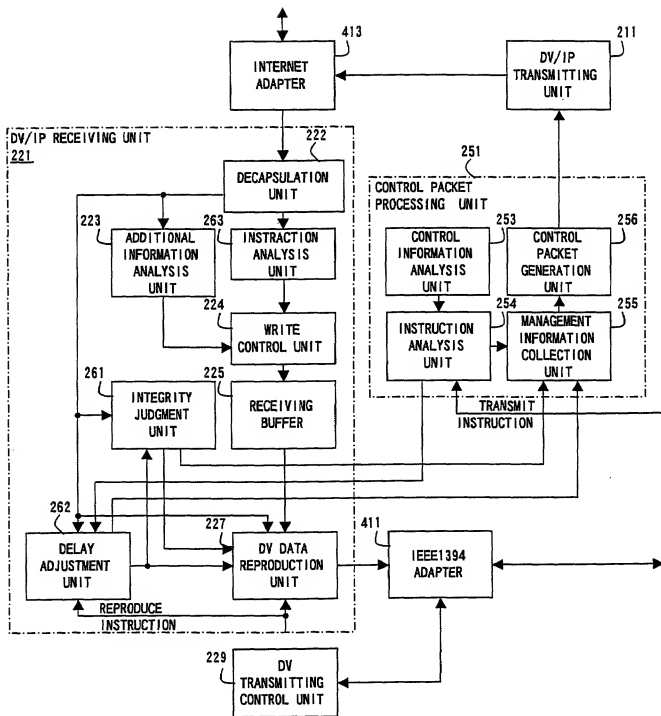


FIG. 23

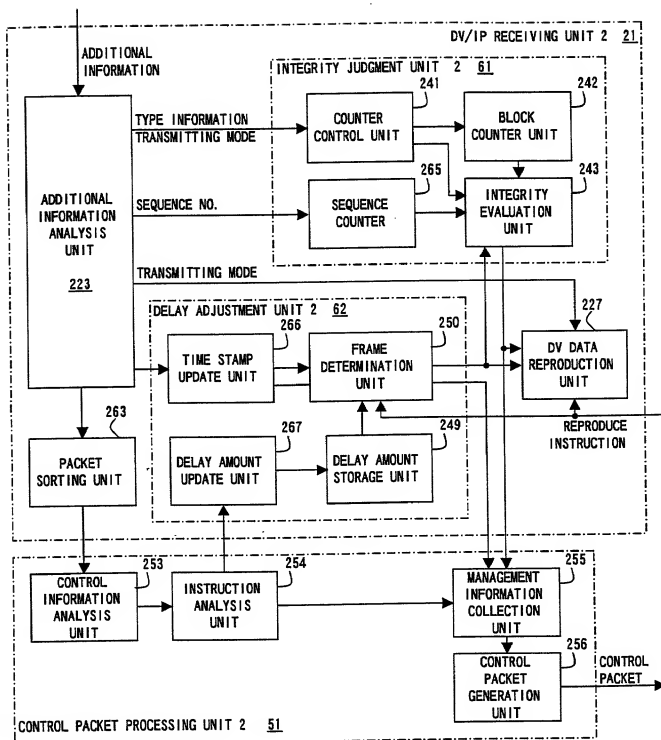


FIG. 24

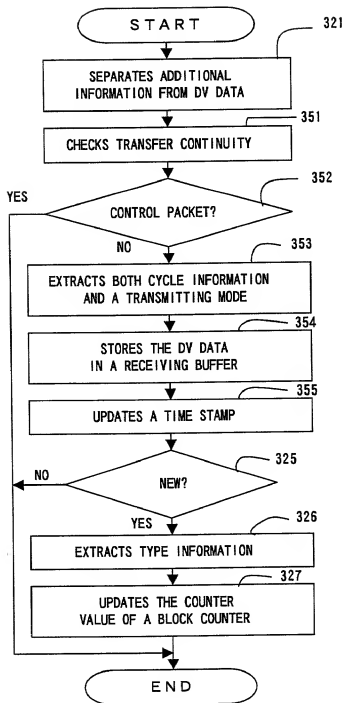


FIG. 25A

```
graph TD
    331([START]) --> 330[DETERMINES A FRAME TO BE REPRODUCED BASED ON A DELAY AMOUNT]
    330 --> 361{TIME-LAPSE}
    361 --> 332[EVALUATES THE ARRIVAL INTEGRITY OF THE FRAME TO BE REPRODUCED]
    332 --> 333{COMPLETE?}
    333 -- NO --> 336[COMPOSES TRANSMITTING DATA USING BOTH RECEIVING DV DATA AND COMPOSITION INFORMATION]
    333 -- YES --> 362{NORMAL?}
    362 -- NO --> 336
    362 -- YES --> 334[UPDATES THE COUNTER VALUE OF A BLOCK COUNTER]
    334 --> 335[STORES THE TRANSMITTING DATA AS COMPOSITION INFORMATION]
    335 --> 331
```

Flowchart illustrating the process of reproducing a frame (FIG. 10):

- START (331)
- DETERMINES A FRAME TO BE REPRODUCED BASED ON A DELAY AMOUNT (330)
- TIME-LAPSE (361)
- EVALUATES THE ARRIVAL INTEGRITY OF THE FRAME TO BE REPRODUCED (332)
- COMPLETE? (333)
 - NO: Proceeds to 336.
 - YES: Proceeds to 362.
- NORMAL? (362)
 - NO: Proceeds to 336.
 - YES: Proceeds to 334.
- UPDATES THE COUNTER VALUE OF A BLOCK COUNTER (334)
- STORES THE TRANSMITTING DATA AS COMPOSITION INFORMATION (335)
- END (331)

336: COMPOSES TRANSMITTING DATA USING BOTH RECEIVING DV DATA AND COMPOSITION INFORMATION

F I G. 25 B

00767250.042804

PACKET No.	ONLY VOICE	ONLY PICTURE
0	FH	FH
1	a v v v v v	- v v v v v
2	- - - - -	v v v v v v
3	v v v v a v	v v v v - v
⋮	⋮	⋮
249	- - - - -	v v v v v v

FIG. 26A

PACKET No.	FIRST BUFFER	SECOND BUFFER
0	FH_{n-1}	FH_n
1	$a_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	$a_n - - - -$
2	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	$- - - - -$
3	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} a_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	$- - - - a_n -$
⋮	⋮	⋮
249	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$	$- - - - -$

FIG. 26B

PACKET No.	TRANSMITTING DATA
0	FH_{n-1}
1	$a_n v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$
2	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$
3	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} a_n v_{n-1}$
⋮	⋮
249	$v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1} v_{n-1}$

FIG. 26C

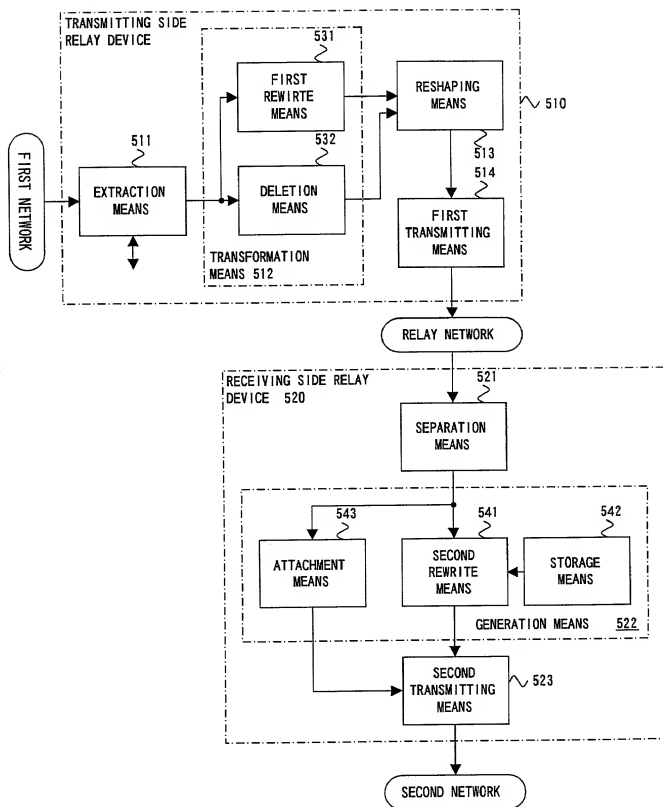


FIG. 28

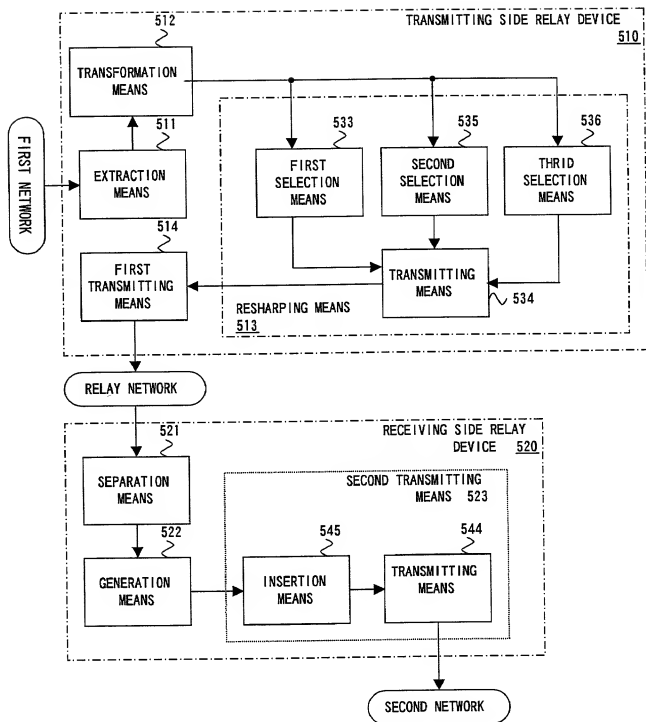


FIG. 29

The diagram illustrates a relay device system consisting of a transmitting side relay device 510 and a receiving side relay device 520, connected via a relay network 521.

TRANSMITTING SIDE RELAY DEVICE 510:

- FIRST NETWORK:** A central hub for the transmitting side.
- JUDGMENT MEANS (515):** Receives input from the first network and outputs to the RESET MEANS (516).
- RESET MEANS (516):** Outputs to the FIRST NUMBER UPDATE MEANS (519) and the REPLY REPLACEMENT MEANS (517).
- FIRST NUMBER UPDATE MEANS (519):** Outputs to the FIRST NUMBER STORAGE MEANS (518).
- EXTRACTION MEANS (511):** Receives input from the first network and outputs to the TRANSFORMATION MEANS (512) and the REPLY REPLACEMENT MEANS (517).
- TRANSFORMATION MEANS (512):** Outputs to the RESHAPING MEANS (513).
- REPLY REPLACEMENT MEANS (517):** Outputs back to the first network.
- RESHAPING MEANS (513):** Outputs to the FIRST TRANSMITTING MEANS (514).
- FIRST TRANSMITTING MEANS (514):** Outputs to the RELAY NETWORK (521).

RELAY NETWORK (521): A central hub connecting the transmitting and receiving sides.

RECEIVING SIDE RELAY DEVICE 520:

- SECOND NETWORK:** A central hub for the receiving side.
- SEPARATION MEANS (521):** Receives input from the relay network and outputs to the GENERATION MEANS (522).
- GENERATION MEANS (522):** Outputs to the SECOND TRANSMITTING MEANS (523).
- SECOND TRANSMITTING MEANS (523):** Outputs to the second network.
- SECOND NUMBER UPDATE MEANS (525):** Receives input from the second network and outputs to the SECOND NUMBER STORAGE MEANS (524).
- SECOND NUMBER STORAGE MEANS (524):** Outputs to the GENERATION MEANS (522).

FIG. 30

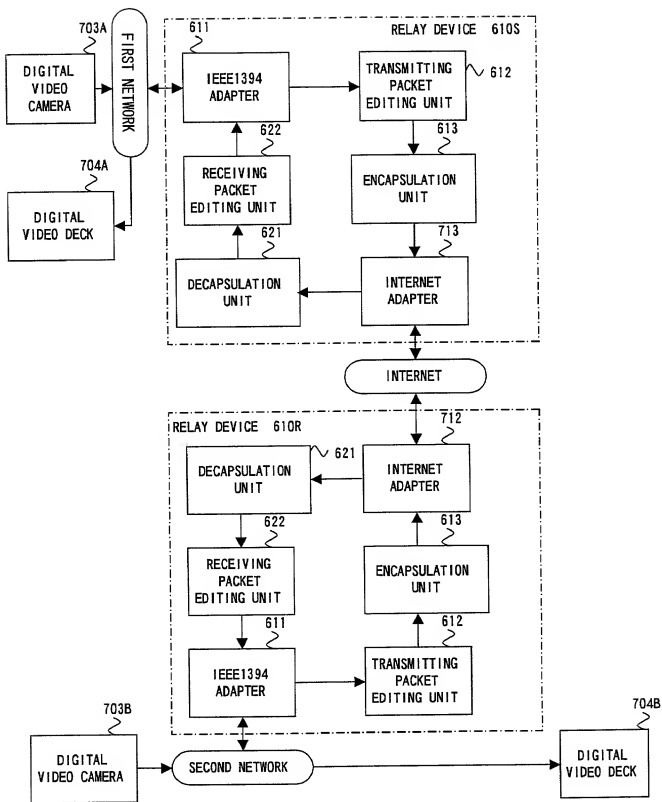


FIG. 31

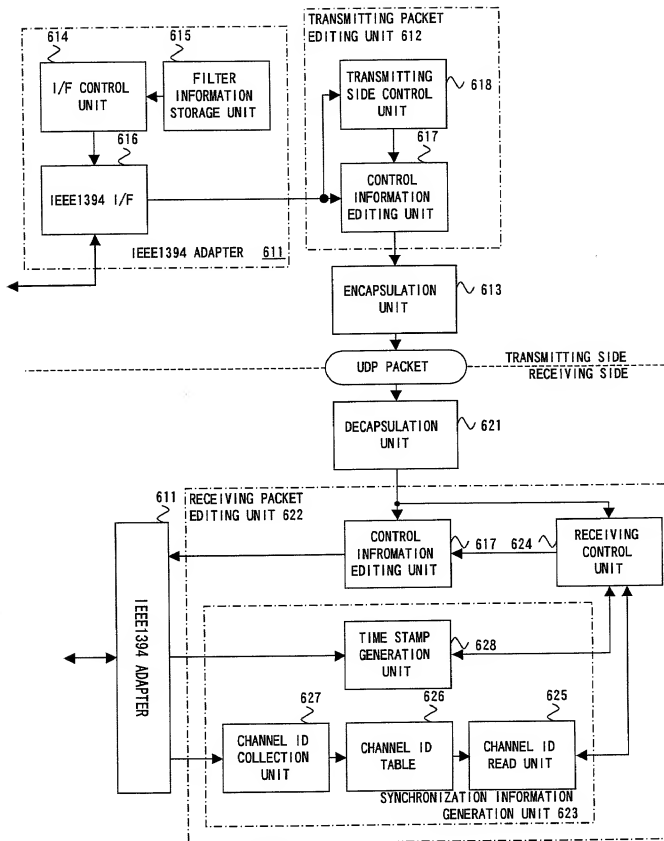


FIG. 32

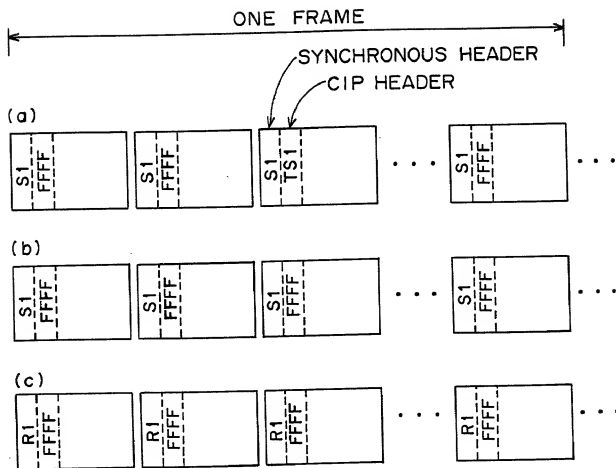


FIG. 33

TRANSMITTING SIDE CHANNEL ID	RECEIVING SIDE CHANNEL ID
S 1	R 1
·	·
·	·
·	·

FIG. 34A

TRANSMITTING SIDE CHANNEL ID	NETWORK ADDRESS	RECEIVING SIDE CHANNEL ID
S 1	N 1	R 1
S 1	N 2	R 2
S 2	N 1	R 3
·	·	·
·	·	·
·	·	·

FIG. 34B

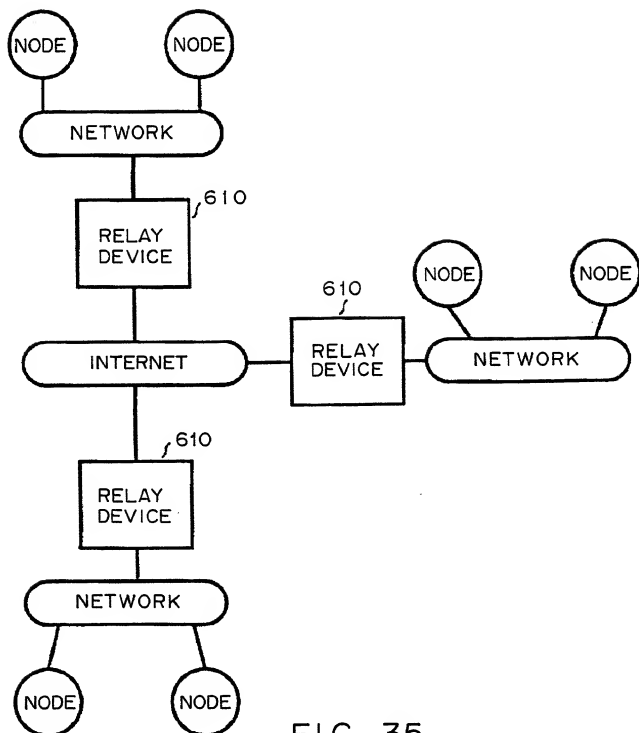


FIG. 35

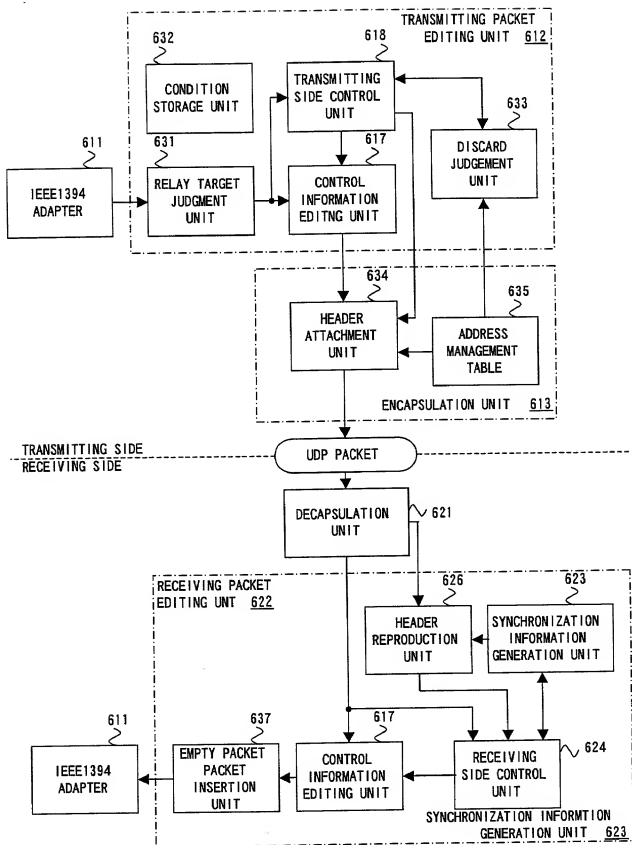


FIG. 36

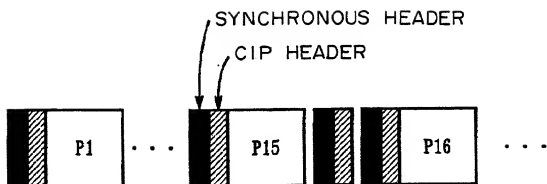


FIG. 37A

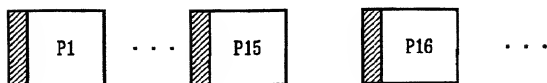


FIG. 37B

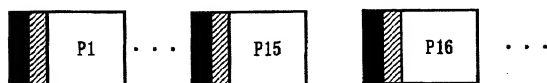


FIG. 37C

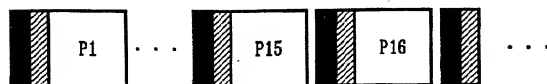


FIG. 37D

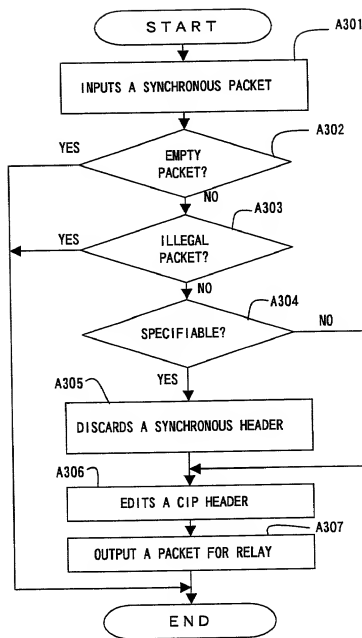


FIG. 38

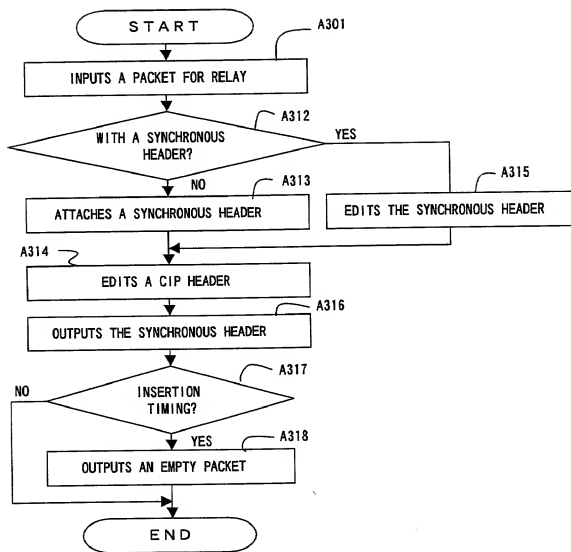


FIG. 39

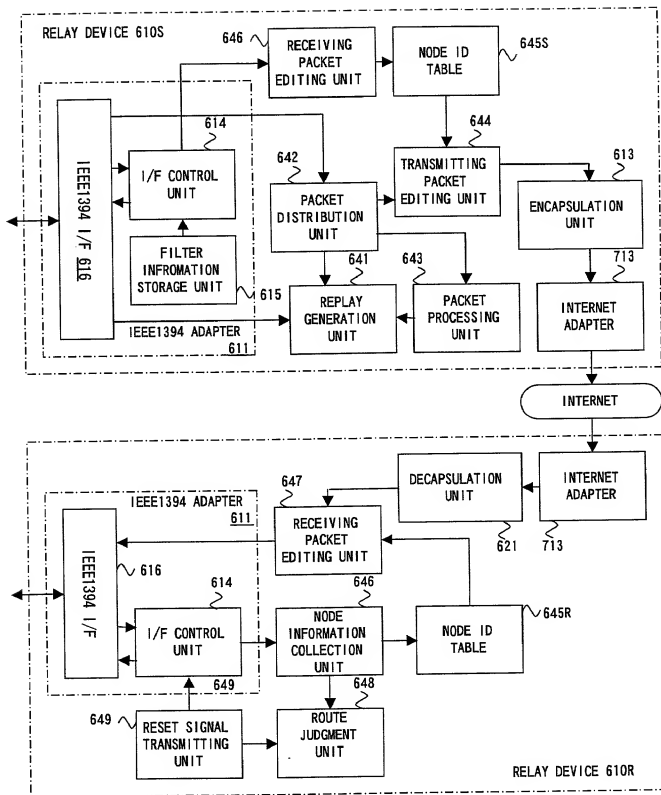


FIG. 40

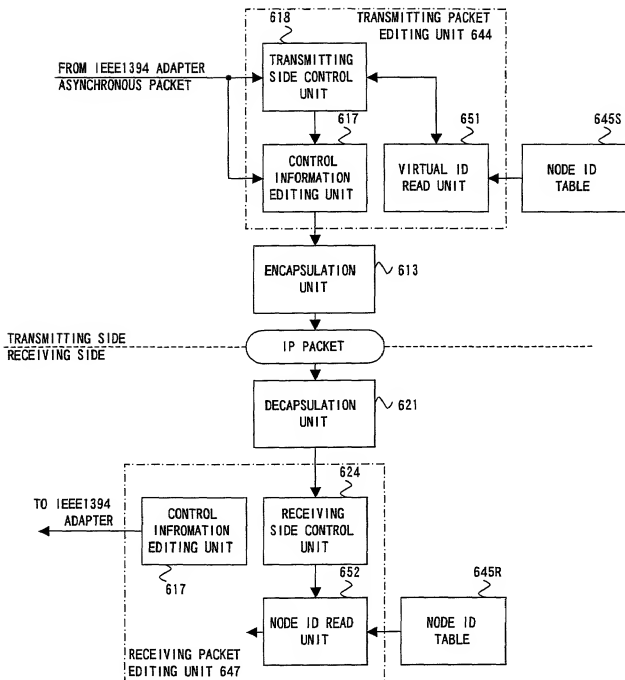
$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$$


FIG. 41

FIG. 42A

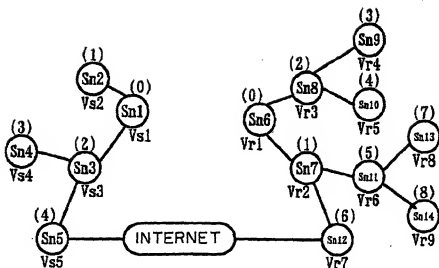


FIG. 42B

SERIAL No.	VIRTUAL ID	NODE ID
Sn 1	Vs 1	0
Sn 2	Vs 2	1
.	.	.
.	.	.
Sn 5	Vs 5	4

FIG. 42C

SERIAL No.	VIRTUAL ID	NODE ID
Sn 6	Vr 1	0
Sn 7	Vr 2	1
.	.	.
.	.	.
Sn 14	Vr 9	8

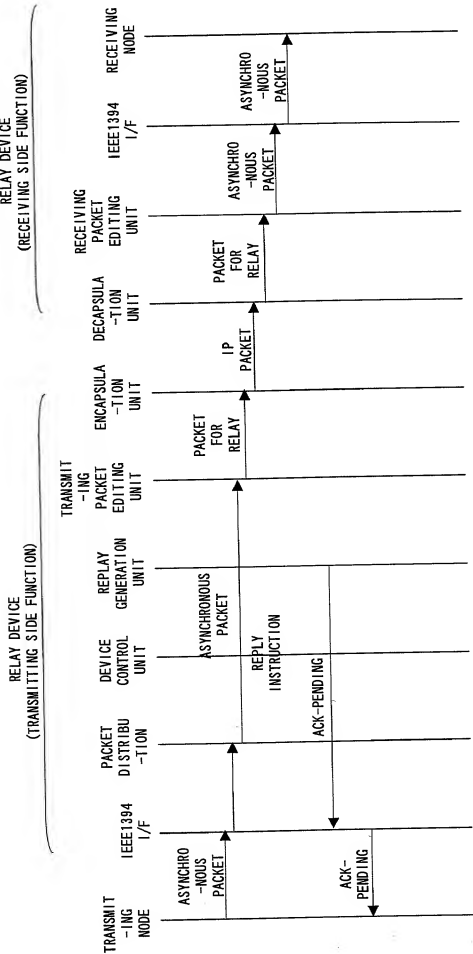


FIG. 43

The diagram illustrates the structure of the destination field in a packet header. It shows two identical 'DESTINATION FIELD' blocks. Each block is divided into 'BUS ID' and 'NODE ID' sections. Below the first block, the 'BUS ID' is labeled 'N 2' and the 'NODE ID' is labeled 'Vr 2'. Below the second block, the 'BUS ID' is labeled 'N 1' and the 'NODE ID' is labeled '1'. A dashed vertical line separates the two blocks.

FIG. 44A

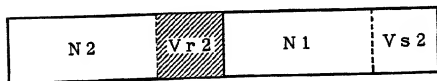


FIG. 44B

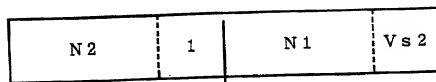


FIG. 44C

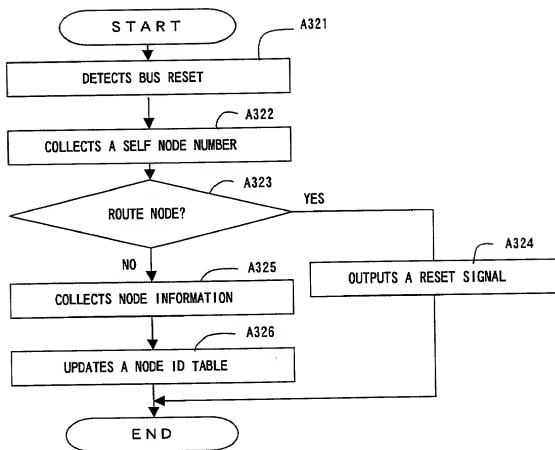


FIG. 45

RELAY DEVICE

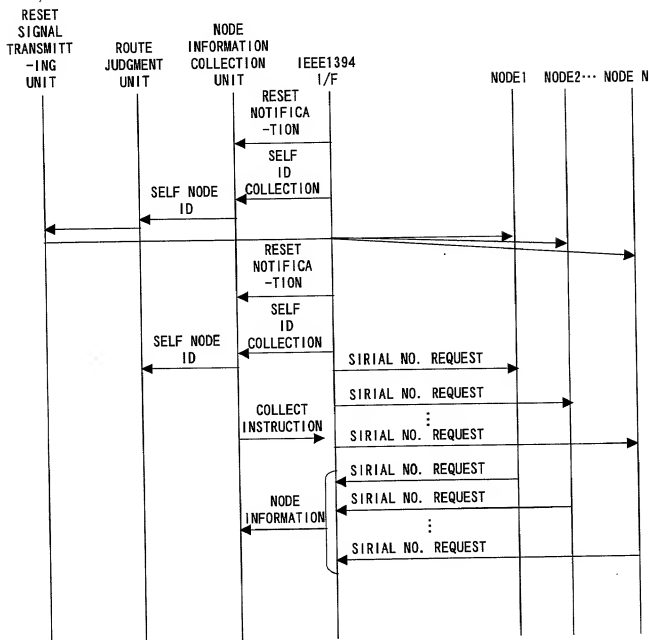


FIG. 46

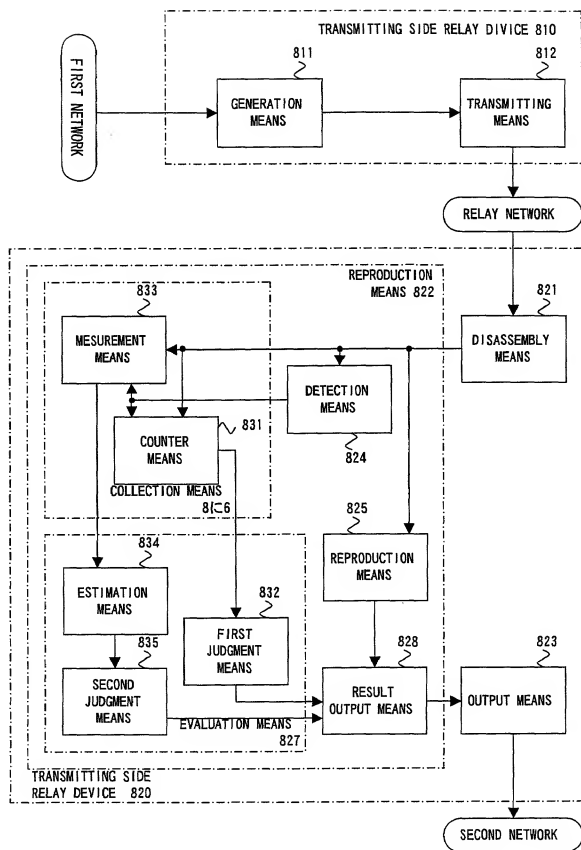


FIG. 47

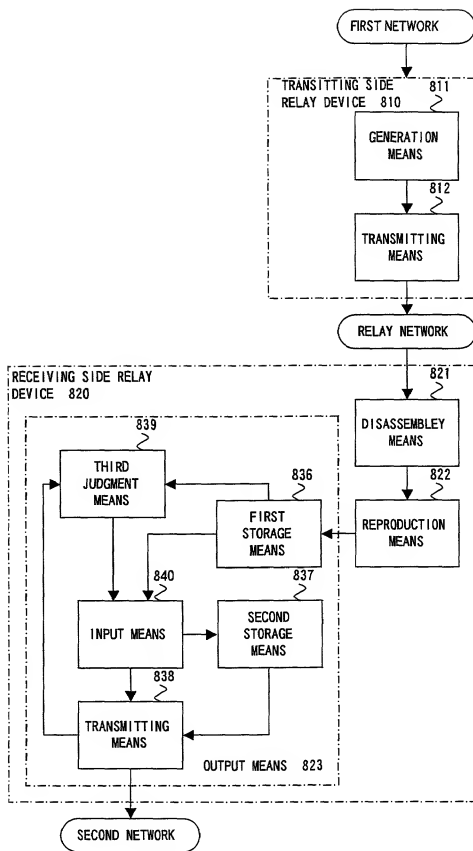


FIG. 48

```

graph TD
    FN([FIRST NETWORK]) --> DM[DETECTION MEANS 824]
    FN --> GM[GENERATION MEANS 811]
    DM --> FC[FRAME COUNTER MEANS 841]
    DM --> GCM[GENERATION CONTROL MEANS 842]
    GCM --> GS[PACKET STORAGE MEANS 812]
    GCM --> IC[INTERVAL CALCULATION MEANS 844]
    GS --> PO[PACKET OUTPUT MEANS 845]
    IC --> PO
    FC --> GCM
    GCM --> GS
    GS --> PO
    PO --> RN([RELAY NETWORK])
    RN --> DS[DISASSEMBLY MEANS 821]
    DS --> RM[REPRODUCTION MEANS 822]
    RM --> OM[OUTPUT MEANS 823]
    OM --> SN([SECOND NETWORK])
    
    subgraph TSD [TRANSMITTING SIDE RELAY DEVICE 810]
        FC
        DM
        GCM
        GS
        IC
        PO
    end
    
    subgraph RSD [RECEIVING SIDE RELAY DEVICE 820]
        DS
        RM
        OM
    end
  
```

The diagram illustrates a packet relay system architecture. It begins with a **FIRST NETWORK** (oval) at the top, which connects to the **TRANSMITTING SIDE RELAY DEVICE 810** (dashed box). Inside this device, the **FIRST NETWORK** feeds into both the **DETECTION MEANS 824** and the **GENERATION MEANS 811**. The **DETECTION MEANS 824** also feeds into the **FRAME COUNTER MEANS 841** and the **GENERATION CONTROL MEANS 842**. The **GENERATION CONTROL MEANS 842** feeds into the **PACKET STORAGE MEANS 812** and the **INTERVAL CALCULATION MEANS 844**. The **PACKET STORAGE MEANS 812** feeds into the **PACKET OUTPUT MEANS 845**. The **INTERVAL CALCULATION MEANS 844** also feeds into the **PACKET OUTPUT MEANS 845**. The **FRAME COUNTER MEANS 841** feeds into the **GENERATION CONTROL MEANS 842**. The **PACKET OUTPUT MEANS 845** feeds into the **RELAY NETWORK** (oval). The **RELAY NETWORK** feeds into the **RECEIVING SIDE RELAY DEVICE 820** (dashed box). Inside this device, the **RELAY NETWORK** feeds into the **DISASSEMBLY MEANS 821**. The **DISASSEMBLY MEANS 821** feeds into the **REPRODUCTION MEANS 822**. The **REPRODUCTION MEANS 822** feeds into the **OUTPUT MEANS 823**. The **OUTPUT MEANS 823** feeds into the **SECOND NETWORK** (oval) at the bottom.

11

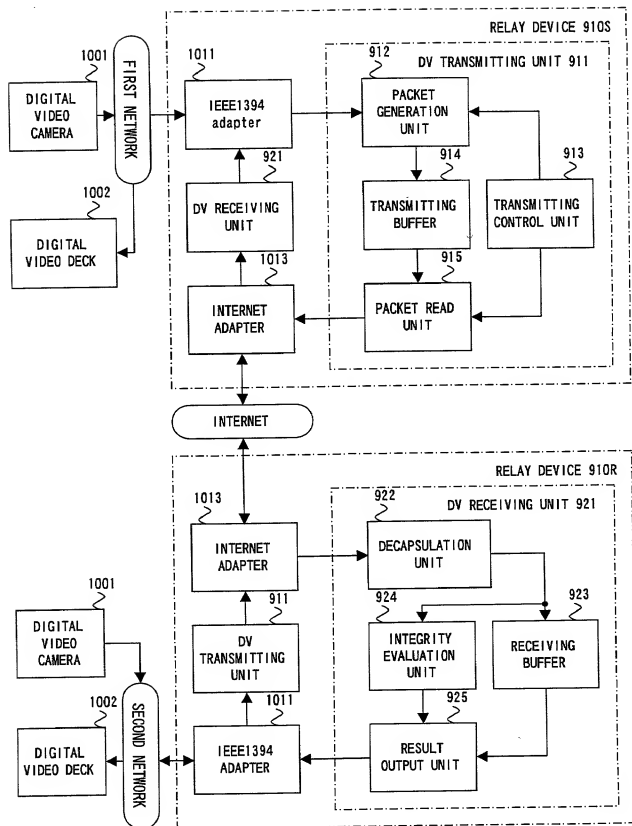


FIG. 50

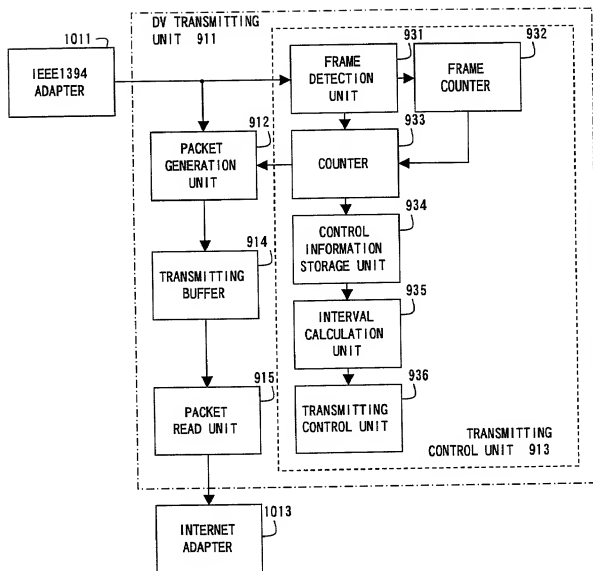


FIG. 51

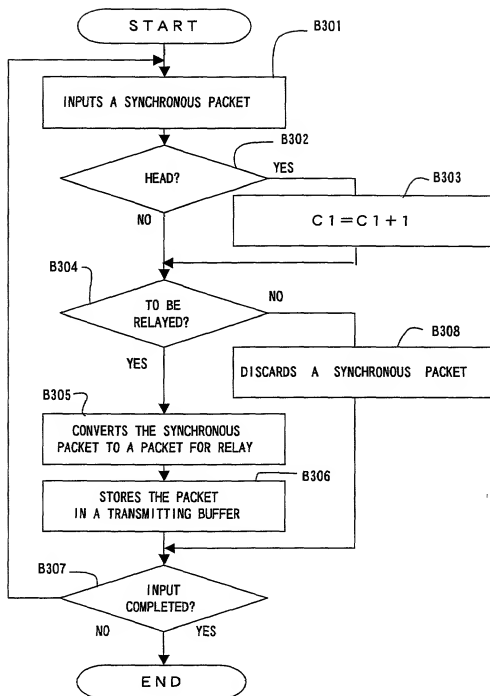


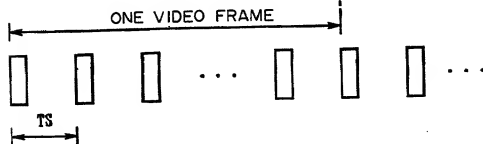
FIG. 53A

```

graph TD
    B311([START]) --> B312[Calculates a transmitting interval]
    B312 --> B313{An untransmitted packet?}
    B313 -- NO --> B314{A transmitting interval elapses?}
    B313 -- YES --> B314
    B314 -- YES --> B313
    B314 -- NO --> B311
  
```

The flowchart illustrates the packet transmission process. It begins with a 'START' terminal (B311), leading to a process block 'CALCULATES A TRANSMITTING INTERVAL' (B312). This is followed by 'TRANSMITS THE PACKET FOR RELAY' (B313). A decision diamond (B313) asks 'AN UNTRANSMITTED PACKET?'. If the answer is 'NO', it proceeds to another decision diamond (B314) asking 'A TRANSMITTING INTERVAL ELAPSES?'. If 'YES' to B314, it loops back to the 'TRANSMITS THE PACKET FOR RELAY' block (B313). If 'NO' to B314, it proceeds to the 'END' terminal.

F I G. 5 3 B



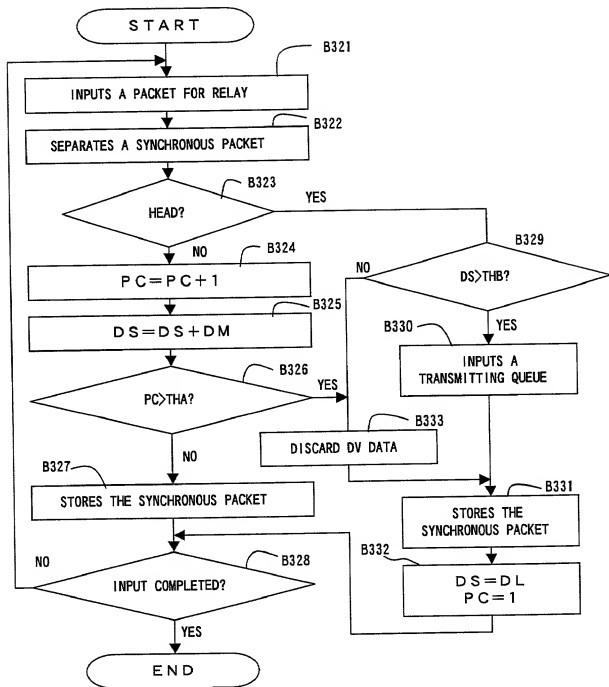
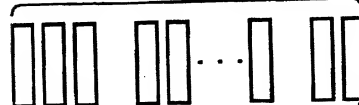


FIG. 55

TRANSMITTED PACKET FOR RELAY



ARRIVING PACKET FOR RELAY



RE-ORGANIZED DV DATA

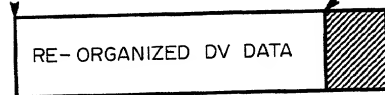
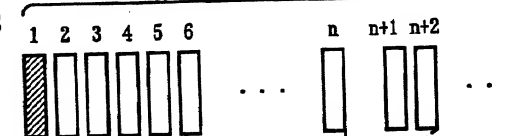


FIG. 56A

TRANSMITTED PACKET FOR RELAY

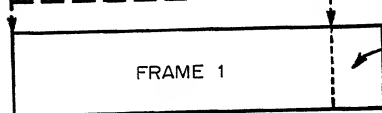


ARRIVING PACKET FOR RELAY



FRAME 1

FRAME 2



RE-ORGANIZED DV DATA

FIG. 56B

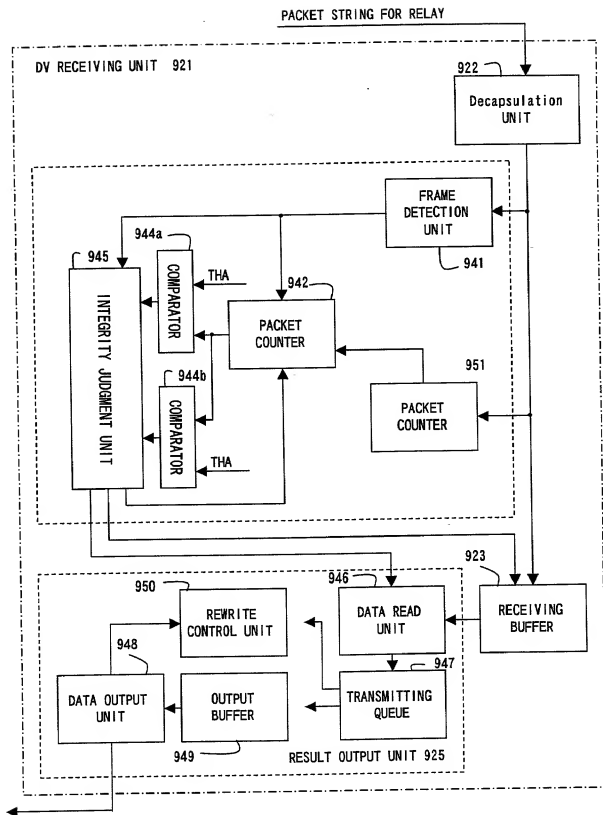


FIG. 57

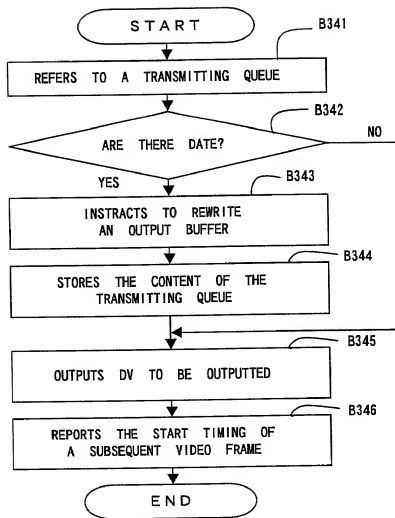


FIG. 58

FIG. 59A

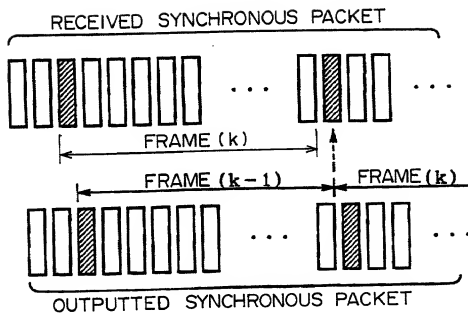
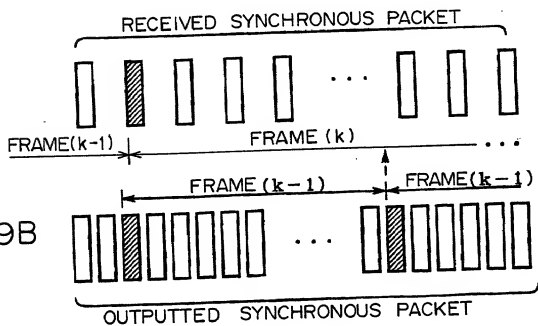


FIG. 59B



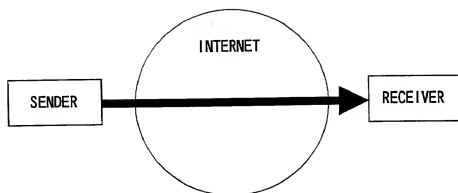
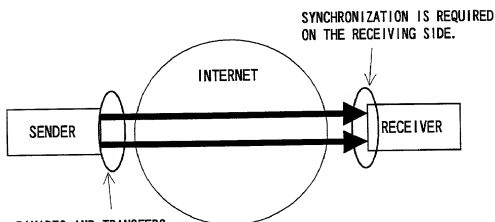


FIG. 60 A



DIVIDES AND TRANSFERS
IN ANOTHER ROUTE.

FIG. 60 B

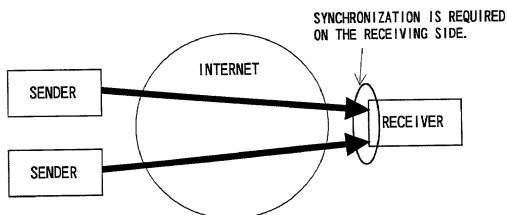


FIG. 60 C

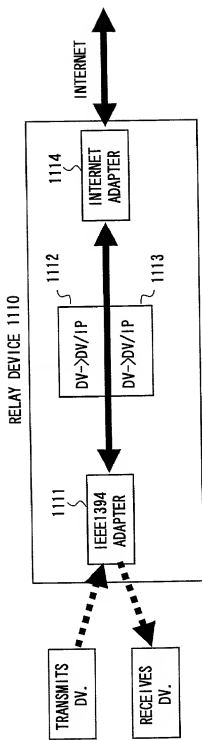


FIG. 6

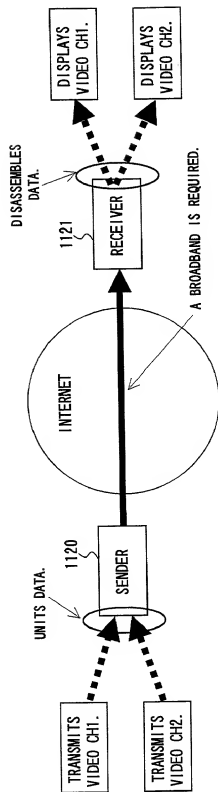


FIG. 62

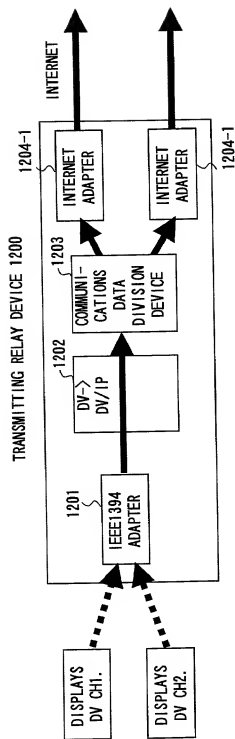


FIG. 64

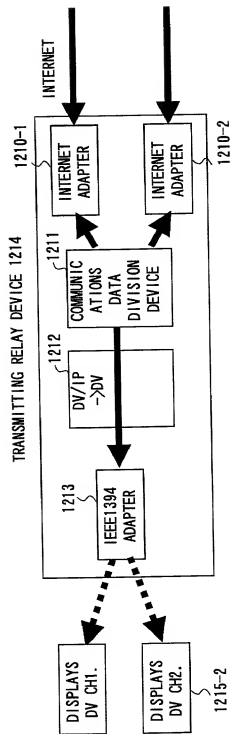


FIG. 65

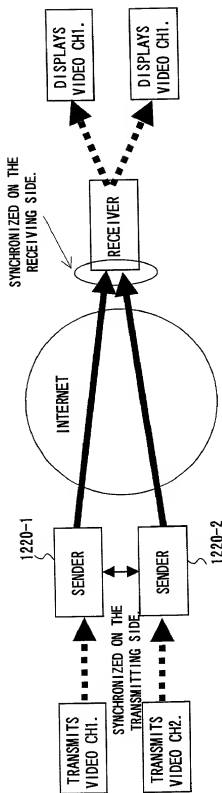


FIG. 6

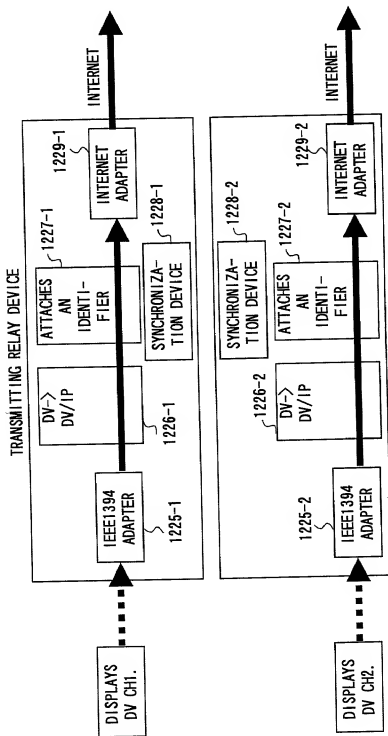


FIG. 6 7

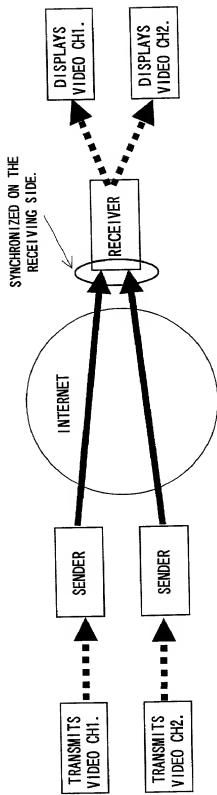


FIG. 6

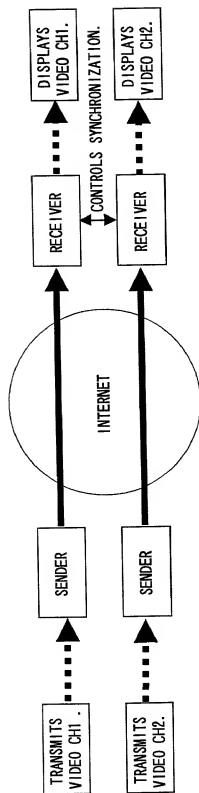


FIG. 69

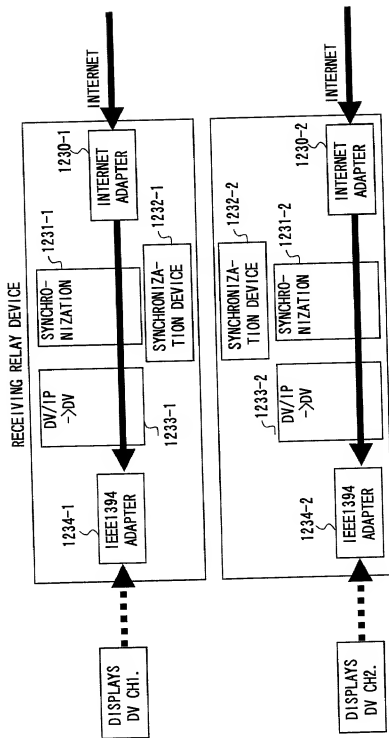


FIG. 70

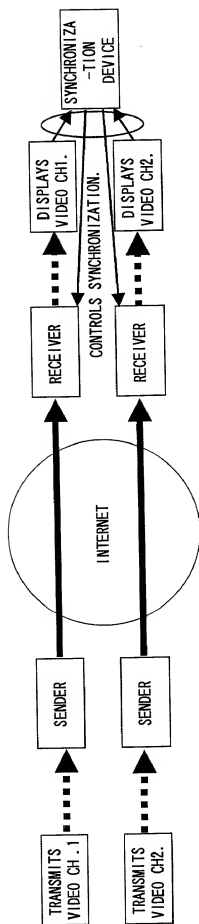


FIG. 7

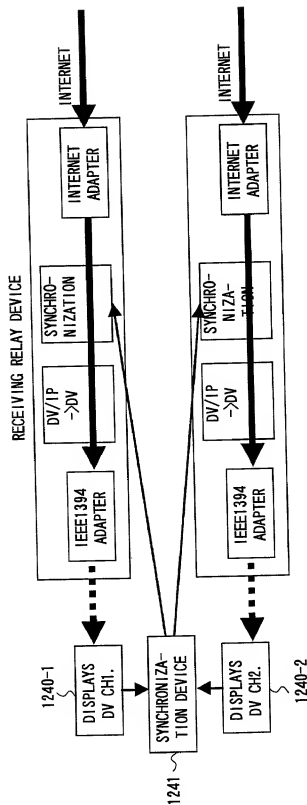


FIG. 72

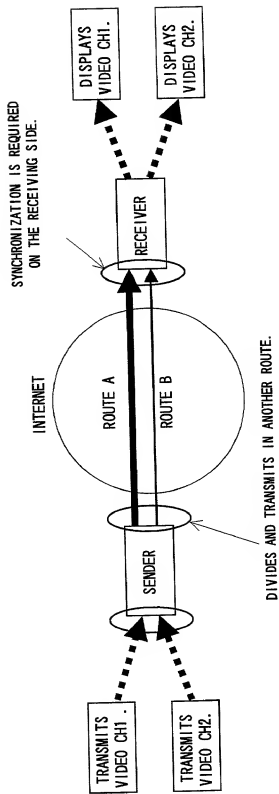


FIG. 7 3

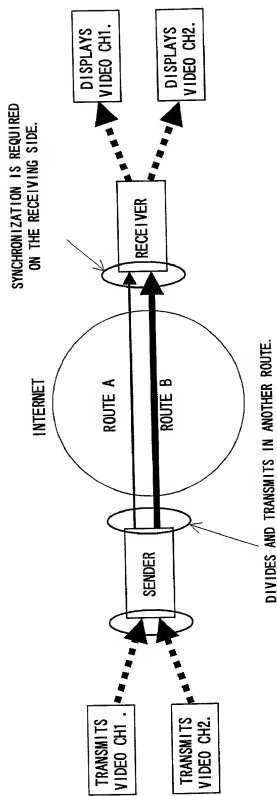


FIG. 7 4

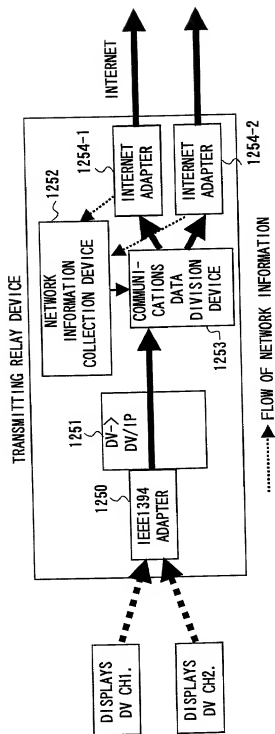


FIG. 75

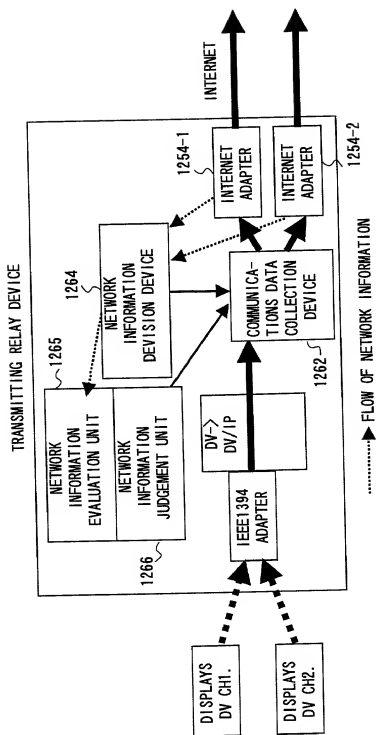


FIG. 7

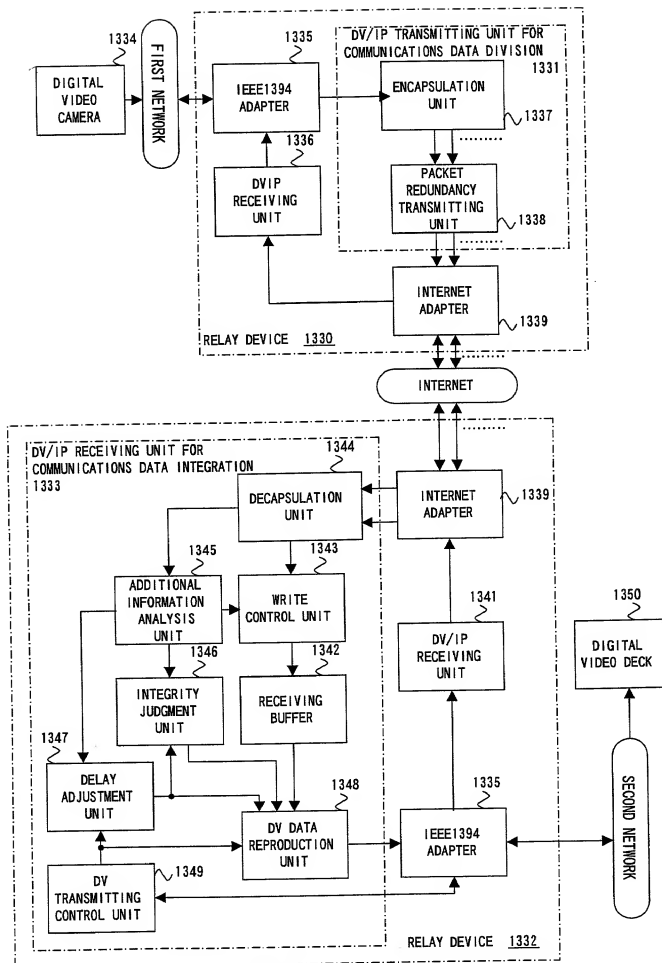


FIG. 77

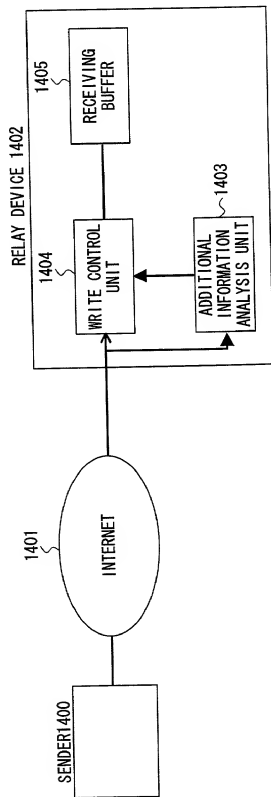


FIG. 7